









## MORE OF THE NEW LISBON CONVENTION.

Don't Duxy Jr.—The editor of the A. S. Bugle does not intend to deny that all we said last week in reference to the Convention was fault-finding with the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention of the 23d ult., was perfectly correct. He says "the article was of such a character that he has no disposition to reply to it." Quite likely. We have no doubt that he would feel considerable delicacy in denying the truth therein set forth. We have known men before, who rather than acknowledge they were in error, even when convinced of the fact, would immediately let themselves down in their dignity, and pretend they had "no disposition to reply" to their accusers. Such persons generally have their faces flushed with a strong sense of their own superiority, and their eyes are full of defiance. We have seen them suddenly accumulated amount of dignity, and their faces flushed with a strong sense of their own superiority, and their eyes are full of defiance.

With regard to the Convention, there was nothing for us to deny. It made no issue with us in regard to the facts we recorded of that Convention. We only published the resolutions and narrated some of the facts under which they were adopted. When these facts are questioned it will be time enough for us to deny the statement. That the facts are not as creditable to the Convention as they might be, or that they do not tend to the advancement of its anti-slavery character, is no fault of ours and no reason why we should have suppressed them.

The following "specimen brick," from the Republican's article will inform our readers what are some of the "truths" which according to the Republican, we feel a "delicacy in denying."

We intend generally to fight our own battles, when they seem worth fighting, but as we have already declined this, and the Republican man is so anxious for a spat, we will for his gratification let Brother Frost, of the Aurora, into the ring. He says:

"The whole paper at Salem—self-styled 'Republican'—seems to be in a terrible 'swither' at what the Bugle says of the great Convention of the 23d ult. A 'specimen brick' or two will show the character of the structure."

(Quoting from the Republican's article.)

"Of course, it could not be expected that our contemporary, (the Bugle,) would see any good in a meeting of any kind, whether religious or political, that did not open by declaring that 'the U. S. Constitution is in agreement with death, and a covenant with hell,' and then proceed to assign to every body who chooses to vote under it, the place and character of slaveholders, and finally close with the usual benediction, that this Union should be dissolved in the name of Garrison, Phillips and Sojourner Truth."

"That sounds a good deal like the language of such papers as the Richmond Enquirer and the Charleston Mercury, and other Calhoun papers down south, when they condescend to refer to this class of sincere anti-slavery men and women. How many it is to sneer at a woman who happens to be not of dandy whiteness! Is this a specimen of the new-fangled republicanism? If so, it is indignantly southern. They are the sort of claps to demand the overthrow of slavery! Of course they are."—Aurora of the 11th.

But then if we have discredited the anti-slavery of the Convention, we will object that by a certificate in its favor. The very refined, palatine, but hitherto, pro-union and pro-slavery Palladium, in the zeal of its first love, defends it in its own peculiar, classic American. In reply to a statement of the Aurora, that a part of the Convention was notoriously pro-slavery, the Palladium says:

"All this is false as the father of lies. There was not a pro-slavery man in the whole crowd, unless it were himself, and we are charitable enough to presume that all he has or may hereafter do may be attributed to his insane ignorance of the cause he has assumed to espouse, which is unmistakably stamped upon his every issue, for the Nebraska slave Democracy suits his genius best; and if brother Robinson of the Bugle looks through the same green-eyed spectacles, it certainly is no fault of ours. Go on Billy—gineered and sinned against for two. Who's afraid of consequences?"

We add too, the following additional certificate: "The Republican Mass Convention of Columbia county, was held in New Lisbon, Saturday, the 23d ult., and it was largely attended. The best feeling prevailed, and the resolutions are of the right stamp, and fully up to the spirit of the times on the Slavery question."

"Thus speaks the Charleston Democrat of the Columbia Convention. So would the Aurora and Bugle speak, were they disposed to report correctly."

"Thus speaks" the Republican of the week.

That settles it. The man up in Chardon must know all about it.

There is another "mixture" (not a fusion) which gives comfort to some of the Republicans amidst the trouble we have occasioned them, while it seems to distress others. It is that our article is copied by the pro-slavery, National Democratic Patriot, of New Lisbon. It is, we confess, about as remarkable that the Patriot should approve anything in the Bugle, as for the Republican itself to do it. But, as we have said above, that is no fault of ours. We could not make the history of the Convention. We only recorded it. Had it been permitted us to have a part in its proceedings, we would have given Mr. Colestock a helping hand to make it so decidedly anti-slavery, that the Democrats would have quoted no word of its record for any of their pro-slavery purposes. Such, we are assured by some of the anti-slavery members of the Convention, was their intention, and we have no doubt of it. No more doubt of it than we have that others had other and quite different purposes, and that these last made their impress most manifest in the conduct of the meeting. The Patriot uses the portion of the article it publishes for a most unscrupulous and wicked purpose—to deceive that portion of the Democratic party who are anti-slavery in their convictions and impulses. It would persuade them to remain in and support the party, by the representation that the Republicans are no better than they themselves on the slavery question. Hence it fails to represent the case as it is. Gives currency to its short comings and misdoings, but fails to report whatever it determined on which was right or true. The resolutions of the Convention, therefore, such as they were, found no place in the Patriot. And such of its readers as depend upon it for information of what "republicanism" (technically) is, will remain as thoroughly misinformed on that subject as will the exclusive readers of the Republican of the character and purposes of the Abolitionists.

At the coming Election, in this State there are to be elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer of the State, Attorney General, two Judges of the Supreme Court, and one member of the Board of Public Works, besides State Senators and Representatives and the various county officers. Demagogues are all agog. The greater part of them are trying to use the Anti-Slavery sentiment in some shape for their promotion. Quite different from the time not long past, when to be comparable or hog-reeve—a fellow had to be gifted with remarkable fluency in cursing abolitionists, in leading slaveholders and glorifying the compromise of the constitution.

## ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Convention was recently held at Concord, N. H., at which Mr. Garrison, Mr. Phillips, A. T. Foss and the Fosters participated, with others. Among its resolutions are the following which are the logical deductions of preceding ones for which we find we have not room this week:

1. Resolved, That the hour has come to proclaim in season and out of season, the necessity and duty, on the part of the North to secede from the South, and to form a free and independent republic; to make "No Union with Slaveholders, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITICALLY," the test of patriotism, of genuine Abolitionism, and of pure Christianity; and to denounce as a wild and guilty experiment the longer continuance of the old national compact, on any pretence whatever.

2. Resolved, That the American Union is, and has been, and so long as the existing relations between the North and the South are perpetuated, must continue to be, the absolute supremacy of the Slave Power over the republic, moulding it to its own purpose, poisoning its life-blood, and destroying all reverence for the glorious truths embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

Whereas, until within a brief period, of all the non-slaveholding States, New Hampshire has been the most willing vassal and tool of the Slave Power, and, consequently, the most recent to the cause of freedom universally; therefore,

3. Resolved, That we deem it our duty to sincere and hearty congratulation that the spell of length broken—that a revolution has commenced in the Granite State, which promises to make atonement for the past, and which may yet place her in the van of all the free States in the struggle for the overthrow of the Slave Power, thus fulfilling the prophetic declaration, that "the last shall be first."

4. Resolved, That in the election of JOHN P. HALE to the senate of the United States, we recognise a most encouraging change in the popular sentiment in New Hampshire, the triumph of manhood over servility, of straight forward integrity over cunning demagoguery, of Northern self-respect over Southern insolence, and, as a sign of progress—not as the best and highest position—an event well calculated to make the South disquieted throughout all her borders.

5. Resolved, That to sustain Christianity with the blood of the slave—to represent Christ as sanctioning the awful crime of slaveholding, and at peace with a vast and ever growing system of adultery, incest, oppression and murder—and to recognize slaveholders as suitable members of the Christian Church, whose piety is neither to be impeached nor questioned—is to exhibit the most malignant type of "infidelity," and to make the Christian religion the deadliest enemy of God and man.

SALEM UNION SCHOOL.—The Superintendent, Trustees and Treasurer of the Salem Union School have published in the Republican their Annual Reports. The Treasurer reports \$1,177 45 now on hand. The other reports indicate a prosperous state of the school. The average attendance for the town has been about 345. Whole number entitled to free access to the school, 617. There have been in constant employ seven teachers—five males and two females. The School Board very properly urge the adoption of measures for the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the school. These unquestionably must be had before the school can accomplish what its friends desire.

In our advertising columns will be found particulars regarding the advantages offered to pupils during the coming quarter. We recommend them to the attention of any who are desirous of prosecuting studies the coming summer and autumn. Especially to those who are qualifying themselves for teachers. They will find competent instructors and other desirable facilities.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY REPUBLICANS have not fused recently. They have held two Conventions, the first under the more positive influence of the anti-slavery element, and the last controlled mainly by Know-Nothings. The first appointed delegates to Columbus, some of whom, at least, were supposed to be favorable to Mr. Chase's nomination. The last confirmed the former appointment of delegates, but resolved that Salmon P. Chase is not the choice of Hamilton county for Governor for the State of Ohio.

THE WAR.—The senseless, bloody conflict before Sevastopol still rages. It grows more and more bloody and revolting. The last conflicts have been destructive to the Allies. They made an assault upon a portion of the town, and were repulsed, both French and English, with immense loss. Four thousand of the English troops are said to have perished, and the Russians regained possession of some works they had previously lost.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL DEAD.—The late papers contain a notice of the death of Alexander Campbell, of Bethany Virginia. He died at New Orleans on the 27th ult. of disease of the heart. Once Mr. Campbell was strongly Anti-Slavery in his influences, which were neither few nor small. But for years past his position as the acknowledged founder and leader of a religious sect, which numbered its members by thousands among the slaveholders, has induced him to throw, without disguise, the whole weight of his powerful talents, his extensive theological learning, and great personal influence on the side of Slavery. No Clergyman more unblushingly and wickedly advocated obedience to the fugitive slave law than he. His death will perhaps leave some of his disciples more free to develop the humane impulses of their hearts and to sustain the principles of justice and freedom. If so it will not be in vain, whatever we have been the influence for good or evil of his long and unwearied theological labors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL met at Reading last week. They were compelled to pay a trifling tribute to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country. 184 out of 196 delegates, voted on the Slavery question, for "no Slavery south of the Missouri compromise line." A wonderful stretch that, for democratic republicanism, the chosen apostles of protestant freedom to take in behalf of liberty. Principles it seems according to them are subject to geographical lines and slavery is right or wrong as it is more or less removed from the Equator.

COLORADO PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CINCINNATI.—From the Annual Report of the Colored Public Schools of Cincinnati, we learn that there have been enrolled as pupils during the year 598 youths.

The receipts have been \$6,093.93  
Expenses, 3387.07  
Balance in Treasury, 2,706.86

SENATORS CHASE AND WADE.—Among the resolutions adopted at the Republican Convention at Ravenna, on the 4th, was the following, commendatory of the U. S. Senators from Ohio:

Resolved, That S. P. Chase and B. F. Wade, our distinguished Senators in Congress, have done their whole duty in endeavoring to resist the encroachments of the slave power; and the former is our first choice for Governor of Ohio, and the latter for re-election to the post he now holds.

## JOHN B. ESTLIN.

A distinguished British philanthropist, and a devoted friend of freedom, has recently died in England. The Liberator pays the following tribute to his memory:

"We are called upon to chronicle an event which we have been apprehending for some months past, aware of the precarious state of his health—the death of John B. Estlin, Esq., of England, an eminent oculist and surgeon, a distinguished philanthropist, and one of the most clear-sighted, uncompromising and efficient friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society on either side of the Atlantic. No man in the kingdom was more respected than himself. He abounded in all those qualities which are essential to the perfection of character—the modesty of Oberlin, the gentleness of Melancthon, the firmness of Luther, the benevolence of Wilberforce, the conscientiousness of Fox. A more perfect gentleman, in manners and spirit, we never saw; nor one who had more of the grace of Christian humility, with the most absolute self-respect. His taste and refinement were exquisite; his perceptions of men and things remarkably clear and accurate; his judgment comprehensive and solid; his circumspection at all times admirable; his learning varied and exact; his professional skill pre-eminent. Technically a Unitarian in his religious faith, he was world-embracing in his Christian charity, and allowed no place in his generous nature for sectarian narrowness—judging men by their fruits, not by their professions, and making little of dogmatic theology in comparison with a true life.

While never weary with doing good to the poor and wretched at his own door, and seeking to enlighten the working classes throughout the kingdom, giving with all liberality and judiciousness, and at the same time so as not to let the left hand know what the right hand had performed,—he took a deep and vital interest in the cause of the enslaved millions in America, and gave to it not only the influence of his position and the weight of his character, but time, money, labor, in season and out of season, carrying on an extensive correspondence at home and abroad, watching and exposing every effort in England, whether on the part of American tourists or his own countrymen, to lower the tone of religious feeling and sentiment in regard to the inherent wickedness of slaveholding, and using his pen effectively in the preparation and publication of anti-slavery tracts for the enlightenment of the public mind on that subject. In all his labors, he was zealously aided by his beloved daughter, Miss Mary B. Estlin, to whom, as well as to her father, the anti-slavery cause is immensely indebted. It was at his house that our estimable confidant, Parker Pillsbury, in the extremity of his illness, was so long nursed and watched over, unquestionably to the preservation of his valuable life. Under the same roof has been sheltered many an American fugitive slave, as well as his advocate.

The particulars of Dr. Estlin's death are not yet in our possession. We only learn that the closing scene was marked on his part with more than philosophic composure—by absolute Christian serenity. We indulge in no strain of lamentation at his removal, though feeling that a great bereavement has taken place.

CINCINNATI, July 6th, 1855.

DEAR MARIUS: Herein I let Dr. W. Price's, the only home I have found in the Queen City. He and his daughters make me feel as comfortable as I deserve to be. I might have been in the city two hours sooner but for my ignorance of railroad lines, and some ignorance or design, on the part of the ticket-seller at Crestline. He chooses to send me along the base and perpendicular of a triangle instead of the hypotenuse. I thereby got to see a score, or more of new places with names clumsy, and classical. Bayrus first, and then the Forest city. The latter is appropriately named if the city part were omitted. There may be a half dozen shanties within three or four hundred yards of the station house, all standing on piles, (stumps I suspect.) They will have to clear off a great amount of undergrowth (there is but little of the upper) and fill up at least two feet deep before they can have a team standing out of water. I don't wonder that the population is sparse through that region; it is a dead level for miles together and lightly timbered.

As you leave Urbana it is different, and the further South the better. The contrast between the yellow spinning corn, not six inches long, which you see until after mid-day, and that rich dark green article, seven feet long, which you pass in the evening is truly great. One cannot seem to realize so much growth in a few hours. The country from Urbana to Cincinnati looks like a continued horticultural farm, or it may be better, an agricultural garden. It seems the people have been disposed to make themselves amends for last season's failure of crops. An occasional field left for the scythe, and a little prairie left for pasturing small herds of cattle, and all the remainder is in with wheat, oats and corn. You ride for miles between corn fields. More than half the wheat is in shock, and, judging from their appearance size, I should not pronounce it more than a good yield; but the iron horse hurries us on with such velocity that everything appears diminutive but his speed. Why, horses seem colts, cows seem to be calves, and for houses, you see only small tenements.

But the best is untold. I did not choose to ride with the crowd on the 4th, so spent the day in Alliance. As every body talked of Ravenna, it was thought their celebration would be a small affair, with none to perform the drudgery of orator. I was invited to the grove, and if nothing better offered, throw in my mite. How agreeably I was disappointed; quite a crowd, there is reason to believe, had in it a large sprinkling of the right sort. There was real good speaking; not that thread bare, fulsome laudation of Sages and Heroes long dead, and pretty much forgotten, except on Anniversary day and other occasions when they are named for political effect—not that; but taking the preamble of the Declaration of American Independence for their text, the speakers showed what liberty is, who should have it, and when. Anti-Slavery work was done up rightly. Beat it if you can in September. What pity a good cause cannot be promoted without "Lions." At Alliance there had none, and so had to be their own lions. I was glad of it, and so they ought to be, for they may truly say "what man has done man can do," and let me add, improve upon it, as they did.

The sisters were there that day, and they did not believe that lone man can do good work; so they participated in showing up the good work of a nation's birth day should be celebrated. It needs no apology, but I prefer to leave the best for the last.

A. G.

More than eight hundred ladies, in Texas, are connected with the Social Degree of the Temple of Honor, a stringent Temperance organization.

## ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

A State Anti-Slavery Convention was recently held at Indianapolis, at which the following excellent resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That fidelity to our cause should ever be held paramount to any temporary success, and that the real power of our movement, justly considered, lies not so much in the numbers it can muster, as in the truth it teaches, and the loyalty with which we maintain it.

A part of one of Mr. Julian's speeches, we find thus sketched in the Republican paper of that city:

Mr. J. spoke of the evils of slavery, and maintained that the people of the Free States, even anti-slavery men, had no adequate conviction of the enormity of the crime of slavery. We were not imbued with a sufficient hatred of it, not enough to induce right action. Our anti-slavery was pretended rather than real, else we would not so readily sacrifice principles we professed, to secure office or the success of party.

He deemed the anti-Nebraska movement of last year detrimental to the anti-slavery cause. The Free Democracy had demanded too little, they had shown themselves too ready to yield principle to secure numbers. They went into the contest on a single issue, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. And even this issue was a deceptive one. The Missouri compromise could not be restored, even if it were desirable that it should be. The speaker seemed to question. It was not strictly an issue between Slavery and Freedom but an issue that "looked towards Baltimore as well as Pittsburgh." It had a Pro-Slavery as well as a Free-Soil face. He adopted the argument of the "Old Lovers," that the restoration of the Compromise, while it would make Kansas and Nebraska free, would sanction slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min.; but to him slavery was not less hateful south of that line than north of it.

Mr. J. averred that the Free Democratic party was dead; that the anti-Nebraska movement had killed it; without building up any other reliable party of freedom. If Anti-Slavery men had stood firmly upon their principles it would have been otherwise. The Anti-Nebraska men would have come upon their platform, instead of the Free Democracy going over to simple Anti-Nebraskaism. They would have been triumphant.

## WHO IS RIGHT?

MARIUS: Much as I may be prone to "Assumption," I will not assume to "set J. Heaton right"—because I think he can do it himself, more to his own satisfaction. I did not intend to convey the idea that students in high schools held a book of natural science in one hand, while a mathematical work occupied the other. Let my friend inquire, if he has not done so, whether there are recitations or exercises in different classes, on different subjects by the student in the same day; whether grammar and arithmetic, or algebra and chemistry are not on hand at the same time; whether students finish their course in geometry before they commence physiology, or the contrary; having done so, I must desire to be enlightened by him, if I am in error.

He says there is no "grading" in the Union Schools. Did I use an improper word. Here are Webster, Worcester and Smart at hand. I find it not. One uses *grade* to ascend and descend on surfaces; another, that it is a step or degree; rank. Ah! one has *grading*, regulating the ascent and descent of roads, &c. I did not mean to represent the high schools as *teachers*, and if the article reviewed is not a clumsy affair, it took the opposite view. Do not a number of certificates entitle the scholar to a place in the school above him? and can he go up but by a regular prescribed course? Should he wish to learn surveying or navigation, can he do so previous to the study of geometry? or may he enter the physiological class in ignorance of grammar? If he may choose his pursuits, and reject those for which he has no taste, or knows no use—then I am mistaken, and stand corrected. How is it?

AMOS GILBERT

## A COLORED LADY LECTURER AND POET.

A correspondent of the Woman's Advocate, Philadelphia, communicates the following account of Miss Watkins, a talented young colored lady:

This young colored lady lectured on slavery with us a few days since, and, for fully considered, and even surpassed the high estimate we had, from previous acquaintance, formed concerning her. If she continue faithful to her high calling, and her life be well spared, she will do good and great service to the Anti-Slavery cause. We commend her to hearty sympathy wherever she may labor. It would seem that the prejudice against *females speaking*, which prevails still in some sections, but which we think is every day becoming less, might be laid aside by *everybody*, so far as to hear a *colored young lady* plead eloquently and powerfully for the oppressed of her race. Miss W.'s lectures are thoroughly studied and highly finished. Her lectures have thus far been confined principally to Maine, we believe. Her first effort at lecturing was some years ago, in our Roger Williams church, Providence. May her last be many, many years hence. She has published a small pamphlet volume of poetry and prose. From her poetry we copy the following, and ask if it is not poetry, indeed?

"ETHIOPIA."

Yes, Ethiopia yet shall stretch  
Her bleeding hands to God;  
Her cry of agony shall reach  
The burning throne of God!

The tyrant's yoke from off her neck,  
His fetters from her soul,  
The mighty hand of God shall break,  
And spurn the base control!

Redeemed from dust, and freed from chains,  
Her sons shall lift their eyes;  
From cloud-capped hills and radiant plains,  
Shall shouts of triumph rise!

Upon her dark, despairing brow  
Shall play a smile of peace;  
For God shall bend unto her woe,  
And bid her sorrows cease.

'Neath sheltering vines and stately palms  
Shall laughing children play;  
And aged sires with joyous psalms  
Shall gladden every day!

Secure by night and blest by day,  
Shall pass the happy hours;  
No human tigers hunt for prey  
Within her peaceful bowers!

Then, Ethiopia! stretch, oh! stretch  
Thy bleeding hands abroad;  
Thy cry of agony shall reach  
And find redress with God.

There is not that poetry? May its authors have due credit for it. It is difficult to find the line in which the blood of African weakness runs. If you do not think so, pray let some female scribe of colored ladies take up the pen.—W. J. S.—*Woman's Advocate*.

A company of young Virginians, well armed, and pledged to act promptly and resolutely in defence of Southern institutions, will leave Richmond in a few weeks.

## PLEDGES TO THE MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

I am requested by the Executive Committee of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society to take this mode of informing those of our Anti-Slavery friends who made pledges at the Conventions held at different places in the State, that the funds of the Society are exceedingly low and our lecturers have claims against the Society that ought to be paid forthwith. I am therefore requested to urge those of our friends referred to, to make an extra effort to meet those claims as early as possible.—All monies received by me will be acknowledged in the Bugle.

SAMUEL HAYBALL, Treasurer.

Adrian, Michigan July 1855.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ENGLAND.—The British House of Lords recently adopted by a majority of one vote a measure called the "Religious Worship Bill." The following report of a part of the Debate furnishes some information of the character of the Measure:

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the adoption of the resolution on the Religious Worship Bill, the object of which was to repeal so much of the act of George III. as prohibited the assembling of more than 20 persons in a house, besides the family, for the purpose of religious worship. He thought that at the present day, when so much ignorance, especially in religious matters, existed, every impediment ought to be removed from religious instruction, and he was therefore much surprised to hear that any opposition was to be offered to this measure.

The Bishop of London was willing to give every facility to persons engaged in the spread of religion, but could not consent to allow persons to establish in the established church, the Bishop of Oxford had no doubt that the bill was brought forward with the best intentions, but felt bound to oppose it, on the ground that it would interfere materially with the action of the established church. After stating several reasons against the bill, the right reverend prelate moved that it be taken into their consideration that day six months. The Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Colchester, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Radnor and the Lord Chancellor spoke in favor of the bill, and the Earl of Carnarvon against it. Their Lordships then divided, when the numbers were—for the bill, 31, against it 30; majority, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.—The Pennsylvania Democracy held a Convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th. Among their resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity and ability of Franklin Pierce, and his administration of the government of our country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in our State Constitution conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage.

Several resolutions, disapproving of the armed invasion of Kansas by the Missourians, were promptly voted down by the office-seeking demagogues who constituted the Convention. How besotted must be the people of Pennsylvania, if they submit to the degradation of endorsing by their votes such proceedings.

SEVERE GALE AT MARIETTA, IOWA.—Marietta, the county seat of Marshall Co., in this State, was visited by a terrible storm last week which blew down ten or twelve dwelling-houses, shops and stores, besides doing a great amount of damage in other respects. One man whose house caught fire during the gale, and who attempted with a young child in his arms to reach a neighboring house, was caught up by the wind and carried over a mile, holding on to the child meanwhile. His wife, with another child, was more fortunate in finding a temporary shelter on the leeward side of a barn, where she stood for hours exposed to a torrent of rain, not daring to venture forth from her hiding-place until the wind subsided. One store was blown to atoms, and the goods scattered over the prairie in an easterly direction for miles. Iron pots, tin kettles and other articles were hurled a great distance. The rain meantime came down in torrents, threatening in one or two instances to drown whole families, and the accompanying thunder and lightning were so terrific as to make the stoutest hearts quail. Our informant, a gentleman residing at Independence, and who passed through Marietta last week on his way home from Marshall Co., says that many of the inhabitants came near dying from sheer fright, never having before witnessed anything a thousandth part so terrible as this prairie gale.—*Tinton (Iowa) Eagle*, June 27.

WHAT WILL MASSACHUSETTS DO?—The following *advancing letter* appears in the Montgomery, (Alabama) Mail.

MONTGOMERY, (Alabama), June 12, 1855.

SIR—I had the honor to receive the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the State of Massachusetts, and your predecessor. Since my appointment, certain Legislative enactments have passed the Legislature of Massachusetts, which I deem contrary to the Constitution and laws of our country. I therefore return to you my commission, not wishing to hold an appointment from a State that does not recognize the Constitution and laws of our country.

Very respectfully,  
THOMAS BARRISON.

To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts.

GROWTH OF MINNESOTA.—A pamphlet, entitled, "Rise and Progress of Minnesota," has just been issued at St. Paul.—From this document we extract the following:

The first census of Minnesota was made by order of Governor Ramsey, in the summer of 1853. The number of inhabitants reported at that time was 4,680, of whom 3,507 were males and 1,173 females. The number returned in the subsequent year, under the United States census, was 6,139. Since 1850 no general enumeration of the inhabitants has been had; but at the present time the population of the Territory cannot be less than 40,000, while by many it is estimated as high as 50,000 or 60,000.

In 1850 the taxable property was returned at \$832,492; in 1851 at \$1,282,303; in 1852 at \$1,598,165; in 1853 at \$2,445,457; in 1854 at \$4,975,057.

THE BARRINGTON MOVIE.—The Mobile Register of June 22 has the following:

"A Proper Movement.—A paragraph appeared in one of our city papers, a few days since, to the effect that the sum of \$517 89 had been collected for the relief of the widow of James Batchelder, who was killed in the Anthony Burns riot at Boston, and handed to her. It being stated that the whole subscription of the South to this fund amounted to less than ten dollars, one of our well known philanthropists has started a subscription list in this city, for the relief of the widow, to which we hope to see a large number of names subscribed that will realize a large amount of money. The cause is one of those which should induce a contribution from every Southerner."

New York, July 10.

Captain Smith, late of the Brig Julia Moulton, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, was sentenced this forenoon to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

A colored man, formerly owned by the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, arrived at Detroit on one of our city papers, a few days since. He is an athletic, vigorous man, and has been on the road since the early part of March last.

According to a recent report of Sir William Hall, more churches have been erected in England during the last fifty years, than had previously been built for five centuries.

GONE TO CANADA.—We have recently heard of a case which goes to show the good feeling between the slaves and their masters. It is wonderful that some friend of the peculiar institution has not made it public before. A man named George Riley who had lived his life for a number of years from his master, a Dr. Tyler of St. Louis, (one of the Tylers headed that time) concluded that he might as well retain all his earnings as not, so going to his mistress he bade her an affectionate goodbye, telling her that he was going to start for Canada that night, the old lady laughed at George's joke, but in said he wanted to hear Brother—preach his farewell sermon, and then he would be off. Next morning George was missing, and he has not turned up yet, unless it is in Canada. His mistress thinks Canada was too far to carry the joke.—*Herald of Freedom*.

New York, July 6.

New Orleans papers contain an account of the execution of six slaves at Alexandria, Louisiana, on the 22d of June, for the murder of Mr. Walters, an overseer. A large crowd assembled to witness the sight. Two of the culprits addressed the people present in a few words, advising them of their own class to beware of the temptations that were frequently placed before them, and to lay aside all malice from their hearts, and trust alone in the Divine Being. At two minutes after twelve a clock their caps were drawn over their faces, and in an other moment they were launched into eternity. Many plaudits sent their negroes to witness the execution, and the awful sight created a great sensation among them.

Judge Curtis, of the United States Circuit Court at Boston, rendered a decision on Monday, in the case of the Brig Pompadour, seized for being engaged in the slave trade, which may be of importance to owners of vessels trading on the coast of Africa. It was held that a vessel that had acted as a tender upon slavers, and had carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves, and had otherwise aided in the slave trade, although she had not actually carried a single slave, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade within the meaning of the statute.

A SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF CAPT. GOODRICH.—We cut the following from the *Transcript*, published in Portsmouth, Va.:

"Capt. Goodrich, of the schooner Grace Darling, who so nobly caused the arrest of several slaves on short time since, when endeavoring to escape to the North on board his vessel, has been hung in effigy in Manchester, Mass., his place of residence, and received other gross indignity. He should be remembered by the citizens of this region, and some substantial evidence should be given of their appreciation of his disinterested and praiseworthy conduct."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The Romney (Va.) *Intelligencer*, speaking of the murder of Orndorff by McDonald, a few weeks ago, in Hampshire county, relates a strange coincidence. McDonald was robbing Lockmiller's house when Orndorff came up, and he shot him for fear of being detected. Fifty years ago McDonald's grandfather, near the identical spot, was robbing the house of a Mr. Lupton, when L. and three little children came upon him, and for fear of detection, he murdered, as he supposed, all of them, but fortunately one lived to testify against him, and he was hung.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—The celebration of the 4th, at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island was most striking. The lunatics were collected in several halls, when one of their number read, for their edification, the Declaration of Independence. They had also singing and a performance on the piano accompanied by violin. Another of the inmates delivered two able addresses, which were listened to with great attention, and occasionally elicited the applause of the audience.

KNOW-NOTHINGS TAHOED.—



